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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine
Washington, D. C.

May 12, 1939.

B. E. P. Q. 497.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS

OF

VENEZUELA

Pending the enactment of a new plant quarantine law now before the Venezuelan Congress, the provisions of an official notice published in the Gazeta Oficial No. 17264 of November 5, 1930, will remain effective. That notice reads as follows in translation:

Phytosanitary Certificate of Origin Required

"Fruits, seeds, plants, and parts of plants may not be introduced into Venezuela if they are not accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate indicating origin, in which it is affirmed that they are found to be free from any disease or pest dangerous to agriculture."

The certificate must be issued by competent authorities of the country of origin and be visaed by the Venezuelan Consul.

Special Permit in Advance for Plants in Soil

A special import permit must be obtained in advance of shipment from the Venezuelan Ministry of Agriculture for the importation of plants in soil.

Authorized Ports of Entry

Freight shipments are inspected at the maritime ports of Venezuela, or in some cases, at Caracas. Parcel-post shipments are inspected at Caracas, or if consigned elsewhere, at the cities where parcel post service is available.

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Disposal of Infected Plants

Plants suspected of being diseased are sent to the Experiment Station near Caracas for inspection. If found to be diseased they may be destroyed, held for observation, or the infected portions removed.

The most feared diseases are the witches'-broom disease (Marasmius perniciosus Stahel) and root rot diseases of cacao (Theobroma cacao) apparently caused by Rosellinia spp.

Chief, Bureau of Entomology & Plant Quarantine.